BOMBAY GAZETTE.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

Price 13 Rupees Per Quarter :—52 Rupees Per Annum ;—or, if paid in Advance, 48 Rupees Per Annum.

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CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

6 Annas per line, with the customary abatement to the Trade.
For others the charges are :
6 Annas per line for a first insertion.
3 do. do. for a second do.
2 do. do. for a third do.
the same being in immediately succeeding papers.
Under ten lines, 4 Rupees.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed, that the BOMBAY GAZETTE PRESS has been removed from the late Premises No. 5, Forbes Street, and is now occupying the Premises in Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House, opposite the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Exchange Rooms, where all communications to the Editor will be received.—Bombay, 5th April 1841.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail—to Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non-Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum, in England £1. 1s.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Two-pence.

Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Office, Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for Copper Plate Engraving and Card Printing addressed to the Printer of this Paper will be carefully attended to.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.

MARRIAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions..... Rs. 2

Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement..... Rs. 2

Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I..... Rs. 1

BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE.

MANY applications having been made to the EDITOR of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*. It is hereby announced that the 2nd No. of the BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE was published on the 29th of March, and No. 3 will appear in June. The price to Subscribers is 12 Rupees a year, single numbers 4 Rupees. Communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of the "CEYLON MAGAZINE" from No. 1 to 8, for September, October and April, Price 3 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Office.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming Subscribers to the above Periodical will be pleased to communicate the same to the Editor by letter post paid.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles.....	,,	1
Policies of Insurance.....	,,	1
Bills of Exchange, per set.....	As.	8
Interest Bonds.....	,,	8
Bills of Lading.....	,,	8
Powers of Attorney, each.....	,,	8

THE Governor will be happy to receive Gentlemen at breakfast at the Government House, Malabar Point, on Saturday mornings at 9 o'clock.

Any Gentleman desirous of having an interview with the Governor at other times, will be pleased to communicate his wish in a note addressed to "the Private Secretary."

The Governor will also be happy to receive Native Gentlemen at Malabar Point on Saturday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

H. L. ANDERSON,
Private Secretary.

Malabar Point, 4th May 1840.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS COURT.

In the matters of the several Petitions of Luis Joseph Ferreira, Manoel Antonio de Mello, and Thomas Stevenson, Insolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Monday the seventeenth instant, is appointed for a further hearing in the above matter for the purpose of making a first dividend,—Dated this 4th day of May 1841.

J. P. LARKINS, *Chief Clerk.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of Maria Thereza das Chagas, Widow of Ellias das Chagas, late of Bombay Christian Inhabitant, deceased, may be granted to Philip Lourenco de Lemos of Bombay Christian Inhabitant, one of the Executors named in and appointed by the last Will and Testament of the above named deceased, reserving the right (if any) of the Revd. Mathews Salvador Rodrigues to come in and pray for the same; all persons interested therein, are hereby apprised thereof.—Dated this 3d day of May 1841.

ACTON S. AYRTON,—*Proctor.*

AVIZO AO PUBLICO.

Tendo se feito applicagam a SupremaCorte de Judicatura em Bombay, para provar o ultimo Testamento e Vontade de Maria Thereza das Chagas, Viuva de Ellias das Chagas, Christao, e habitante de Bombay ja defunta, para que omesmo seja passado a Philipe Lourenco de Lemos, de Bombay, Christao, e habitante da mesma praça, e hum Dos executores nomenado e constuido pelo dito ultima Testamento e Voutade da dita Defuncta reservando o direito (se algum tiver) do Reverendo Matheus Salvador Rodrigues para vir e pedir o mesmo, todas interessados neste sao informados domesmo—Datado hoje 3 de Maio de 1841.

ACTON S. AYRTON,—*Procurador.*

MESSRS. ALLEN AND CO'S. ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE BY AUCTION.

TO-MORROW, Thursday, the 6th Instant, Messrs. ALLEN AND Co, will submit to Public Auction at their Rooms in Apollo Street, at the usual hour of 11 A. M the following Goods, viz. Ivory Handled Knives and forks in Sets, Cards of Assorted Pen-Knives, an invoice of Brass and Iron Padlocks of Sizes, large and small cast Scissors, Sailors Knives and a large number of Iron weights in Sets varying from 1 at 56 lbs.

LIKEWISE

A few pieces of Mamee Nankin, Pocket Pistols in cases, several Rifles and double and single barrelled Guns in cases, with apparatus complete, Tin Cash boxes, Tea Caddies, and some articles of Plated Ware, &c. &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A second hand Bengal built Shigram with a pair of horses and harness, and any other Carriages or Horses that may offer.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A High Caste Arab Horse, Colour Silver Grey, warranted perfectly sound, goes well, both in Harness, and under Saddle, Price..... 600 Rupees.

A Do. do. Price 400 Rupees..

A Pegeu Poney—Price..... 200 Rupees.

A Terrier Bitch recently landed, Price Rupees 50.

To be seen on application to Messrs. ALLEN AND Co. Apollo street.

MESSRS. ALLEN AND Co. have received for Sale on Commission, a richly worked and Writing Desk, Price 300 Rupees.—*Terms Cash.*

MESSRS. ALLEN AND Co. have also received for Sale on Commission, an Invoice of narrow brimmed Drab Hats, by CHRISTIE. Price moderate.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—An elegant Star-Shaped Diamond Breast Ornament, Price 1000 Rupees.

Apply to Messrs. ALLEN AND Co. Apollo street.

Bombay, 5th May 1841.

BEYCHEVELLE Medoc Claret 15 Rs. per dz,
Burgundy..... 14 ,, ,, ,,
Bass's Beer..... 85 per Hhd.

Apply to Messrs. ALLEN AND Co. Apollo street.

Bombay, 5th May 1841.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT PRESS.

PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, &c. neatly printed at the PRICE CURRENT and MERCANTILE REGISTER PRESS on moderate Terms.

Apollo Street, 5th April 1841.

BEER.

MESSRS. WOOLER AND CO. beg their constituents at Outstations, will lose no time in favoring them with orders, for their Monsoon Stock of Supplies.

Also, as they are now preparing for their annual Stock of Beers, early intimation, as to the QUANTITY and MAKER, required for the ensuing Season, is particularly requested.

Bombay Green. May 3rd 1841.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of Messrs. H. F. OWEN AND Co. Ainslie's Superior Golden Ale, October brew, at per Hhd..... Rs. 75

Ditto ditto Porter at per do... ,, 70

Bombay, 4th May 1841.

A CARD.

RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE Patell begs leave to inform the nobility, Gentry, European and Native Inhabitants of Bombay and Tannah, that the ceremony of consecrating the ground intended by him for the erection of a Tower of silence at Tannah will be performed on Friday, the 7th Instant, on which day they will confer a particular obligation on him by granting their Parsee servants & writers leave to attend the ceremony.

NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council, to despatch a Steamer, with the Mail to Suez, on Saturday the 23rd May.

It is also intended to despatch a Steam Frigate with the Overland-mail, via Suez, on Saturday the 19th June, and again on Monday the 19th July; but Passengers cannot be accommodated in the usual manner on these occasions.

The despatch of the ordinary monthly Packets will recommence on Wednesday the 1st September.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
P. M MELVILL, Lieut. Col.
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 31st March 1841.

BENEFACTORS TO THE DISTRICT BENEVOLENT SOCIETY RECEIVED IN APRIL.

Easter Collections 2-3 at the Cathedral	Rs.	260
Capt. E. Stanton.....	,,	50
Capt. W. Jacob.....	,,	50
Dr. B. White 19th Regt. N. I.....	,,	25
Dr. C. Morehead.....	,,	15
H. F. Owen Esq.....	,,	15
F. Leggett Esq.....	,,	20
Rupees...		435

Bombay, 1st May 1841.
E. E.
C. D. GILDER, *Secy. D. B. S.*

The usual monthly Meeting of the Society will be held at the Society's Dhurmsala, Byculla, on Friday next the 7th instant at 7 A. M.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

May 3d. Ship Lintin, J. G. Gillman, Master, from Liverpool 28th Dec. and Cape of Good Hope 27th Feb. *Passengers*—Mrs. Gillman and servant.

Do. Do. Ship Kirkman Finlay, John Scott, Master, from Liverpool 26th Nov.

SAILED.

May 1st. Portuguese Brig of War Gentil Libertadora, Birnardino Portugal de Graca, Capt. to Mosambique.

Do. Do. The E. I. C. Steamer Zenobia, Lieut. H. H. Hewitt, Comg. to Kurrachee.

Do. Do. The E. I.C. SteamerBerenice, Lieut. J. J. Young, Comg. to Suez.

Do. 4th. Portuguese Brig Novo Viajante, V. M. de Pawa, Master, to Macao.

Shipping in the Harbour.

R. I. C. VESSELS.	E. I. C. STEAMERS.
Receiving Ship Hastings.	Sesostris.
BRIG.	Hugh Lindsay.
SCHOONERS.	Medusa.
Taptee.	Indus.
Royal Tiger.	
Palinurus.	
Tigris.	
Emily.	
CUTTER.	
Margaret.	
Nerbudda.	

Merchant Vessels.

ENGLISH.

Earl of Balcarras.	William Gillies.
Rothschild.	Bucephalus.
Sharples.	Martha Ridgway.
Countess of Loudon.	Buckinghamshire.
Donna Pascoa.	Alexander Baring.
Charles Dumergue.	Lintin.
Wave.	Kirkman Finlay.

COUNTRY.

Charles Grant.	Dawlut Savoy.
Cauderbux.	Curs etjee Cawasjee.
Pittamber Savoy.	Shaw Allum.
Caroline.	John.
Essavie.	Futhel Barry.
Masia.	Brigand.
Ruby.	Dadaboy.
Fanny.	Solomon Shaw.
Hydroose.	Memnon.
Alexander Robertson	Acasta.
Ruparell.	Juda Rahimon.
Hamoody.	Lord Amherst.
Caroline.	Caledonia.
Sophia.	Emily.
Lady Grant.	Amity.
Rotier.	Adelaide
Roopaulny.	Harriet Scott,
Cavalier.	calcutta.
Yacht Prince Regent.	Prince Albert.
FRENCH.	
LaAdele.	PORTUGUESE.
ARAB.	Brig (War) Cassador Africano.
Harsingar.	
Lodease.	
Hamonshaw.	
Haze Kae bree	

Vessels expected to Sail.

Vessels.	Agents.	Destination	To Sail
A Steamer....	Spt. I. Navy	Suez..	22 May
Ann.....	Forbes & Co.	London ..	12th May
Midas.....	Grey and co	Do.. ..	26th April.
Buckgshir.. ..	D. & M. Pestonjee..	Do.. ..	5th June
Rothschild. ..	Foster & Co.	Liverpool.	10th May.
Wm. Sharples..	Forbes & co.	Do.. ..	15th May
John..	Wm. Nicol & Co.....	Do.. ..	27th April
Countess of Loudon.. ..	B. & A. Hormusjee ..	Do.. ..	5th May.
William Gillies.	McVicarBurn & co.....	Do.. ..	10th May.
North Ridgway	B. & A. Hormasjee...	Do.. ..	1st May.
Memnon.....	Dirom Carter &Co	Do. ..	
Bucephalus ..	W. Nicol & Co..	Clyde.. ..	Despatch.
Emily.....	Remington & Co..	Cowes....	5th May.
Charles Grant..	C. Cowasjee & Co	China.....	Despatch.
Shaw Allum	.....	Do.. ..	1st May.
Brigand.....	B. & A. Hormarjee....	Do.. ..	Despatch.
Earl of Balcarra	Remington & Co.....	Do. ..	Despatch.
Charles Dumergue.	Remington & Co.....	Do.. ..	25th April
Lord Amherst.	Forbes & co.	Do.. ..	10th May.
Caledonia . ..	ViccajeeMerjee..	Do.. ..	
Drongan.....	T. Jefferies & Co.. ..	Calcutta..	this day
Amity.....	Remington & co	Zanzibar .	5th May.
Ruparel..	Furdoonjee Limjee....		
Lady Grant...	Khimchund Motechund		
Caroline.....	.....		
Cursetjee Cowasjee.....	J. Dadabhoy & Co.....		
Acasta	Remington & Co.....		
Cavalier (*American*).. ..	Forbes & co..		
Calcutta (*Swedish*).....	G. Menzies & co..... ..		
Good Success..	J. J. S. & co.		
Clarissa	.....		
Prince Albert..	.....	Singapore.	

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

April 30.—Lieut. Col. Dickinson, Engineers from Mahabuleshwar.

Do. do.—Lieutenant Munbee, Engineers from Belgaum.

Do. do.—Suptg. Surgeon Bird, S. D. A. from Belgaum.

Do. do.—Major H. Hancock, 19th Regt. N. I. from Mahableshwar.

May 1.—Ensign W. H. Seale, N. I. from Sion.

Do. do.—Cornet A. G. Brenchley, 4th Lt. Dragoons from Kirkee.

Do. do.—Bt. Capt. J. A. Eckford, Marine Bat. from Mahableshwar.

Do. 2.—Lt. A B. Rathbone, 24th Regt. N. I. from Sion.

Do. do.—Lieut. Col. Gordon, 23d Regt. N. I. from Deccan.

Do. 3.—3d Member Medical Board F. Shippee, from Upper Scind.

Do. do.—Assist. Surgeon Watkins, from Nassick.

Do. do.—Lt. Col. Gascoyne, H. M. 6th Regiment from Cannanore.

Do. do.—Cotton, H. M. 94th Regt. Do.

DEPARTURES.

April 30.—Easign C. Duperier, H. M. 26th to Calcutta.

Do. do.—Assist. Surgeon Purves, 5th M. N. I. to Palamcotah.

Do. do.—Ensign Winfield, 2d E. L. I. to Poonah.

May 1.—Captain C. Clemons, 20th M. N. I. to England.

Do, do.—Capt. Eckford, Marines, to Mahabulishwar.

Do. do.—Bt. Capt. R. Henderson, M. Engineer's to Calicut.

Do. do.—Bt. Capt. J. Jackson, 18th Regt. N. I to Aden.

Do. do.—Major Ramsay, 1st M. Lt. Cavalry to England.

Do. do.—Major W. Foquett, do. do.

Do. do.—Assist. Surgeon R. Keith, Medl. Est. to Aden.

Do. 3.—Assistant J. D. Campbell, do. Poonah and Ahmednuggur.

Do. do.—Lt. W. R. Simpson, Marine Bt. to Mahableshwar.

Do. do.—Capt. G. Macan. E. Light Infantry to Poonah.

Do. do.—Lt. C. Whitchell, do. do.

Do. do.—Lt. J. E. Taylor, 18th Regt. to Ahmedabad.

Do. do.—Ensign G. L. Anderson, do. do.

Do. do.—Ensisn E. Younghusband, 9th Regt. N. I. to Deesa.

Do. do.—Lt. E. Wood, 12th Regt. N. I. to Poonah.

Do. do.—Lt. G. Stack, 24th Regt. N. I, to Poonah.

Vessels Expected.

Vessels.	Agents.	From.	To Sail.
Lion.....	Foster & Co.	London ..	19th Nov.
Halifax Packet.	Gillanders, Ewart & co.	Do.. ..	Ditto.
Robert Stride	Foster & co.	Do.. ..	14th Nov.
Duke of Broute	.....	Do.. ..	13th Dec.
LadyFeversham	DiromCarter & co ..	Do.. ..	2d Feb.
Lady East.. ..	Foster & co.	Do.. ..	14th Jan.
Ann.....	Remington& Co..	Do.. ..	19th Jan.
Inglis	B. & A. Hormuzjee &Co	Do.. ..	29th Jan.
Tory..	Forbes & co.	Do.. ..	14th Jan.
Margaret	.....	Do.. ..	14th Jan.
Florist	.....	Do.. ..	6th Jan.
Guisachan.. ..	.....	Do.. ..	14th Jan.
Louisa..	Grey & Co..	Do.. ..	19th Jan.
Sophia	Forbes & co	Do.. ..	15th Feb.
Glenelg..... ..	Remington & Co..	Do.. ..	2d March.
Osceola..	.....	Do.. ..	28th Feb.
Six.....	Forbes & co.	Do.. ..	In March.
Exine.....	Grey & co	Do.. ..	16th Feb.
Tartar.....	Remington & co.....	Do.. ..	In March.
William Shand.	.....	Do.. ..	Ditto.
Candahar.. ..	.....	Do.. ..	Ditto.
Quentin Lench.	.....	Do.. ..	Ditto.
Asiatic	.....	Do.. ..	Ditto.
Five.....	.....	Do.. ..	10th Feb.
Grafton..	.....	Shields ..	9th Nov.
North Pole.. ..	Grey & co..	Do.. ..	4th Dec.
Royal Adelaide	.....	Do.. ..	7th Jan.
Britons' Queen	.....	Do.. ..	30th Dec.
James and Thomas.. ..	.....	Liverpool	25th Feb.
Emery..	Foster & Co.	Do.. ..	1st Sept.
Abbotsford....	.....	Do.. ..	28th Sept.
Gondolier....	.....	Do.. ..	23d Sept.
Magistrate....	.....	Do.. ..	2d Oct.
William Miles..	P. Milne Co.	Do.. ..	24th Nov.
Osprey.....	Gillanders, Ewart & co	Do.. ..	3d Nov.
Royal Sovereign	.....	Do.. ..	15th Jan.
Caledonia.. ..	Mess. Brown Shaw & Co	Do.. ..	29th Dec.
Hero of Malown	Dirom Carter & co.....	Do.. ..	
Devonport.. ..	.....	Do.. ..	
Belvidere	W. & T. Edmond &co.	Do.. ..	16th Dec.
Lintin.....	H. & Cardwell	Do.. ..	28th Dec.
Crown..	.....	Do.. ..	19th Jan.
Caledonia ..	.....	Do.. ..	6th Feb.
Henry McCornick.....	.....	Do.. ..	18th Dec.
St. Laurence ..	.....	Do.. ..	14th Jan.
China	.....	Do.. ..	30th Jan.
Shannon	Forbes & co.	Do.. ..	29th Jan.
Windsor Castle	.....	Do.. ..	19th Jan.
Monarch.....	.....	Do.. ..	4th Feb.
Belfour..	.....	Do.. ..	2d March.
Circassian.. ..	.....	Do.. ..	3d March.
Catherine.. ..	.....	Do ..	10th March
Baboo.....	.....	Do.. ..	10th March
British King..	.....	Clyde.. ..	10th Feb.
Agnes Gilmore	.....	Do.. ..	16th Feb.
Ritchie.....	Grey & co..	Do.. ..	29th Jan.
Flora.....	.....	Do.. ..	20th Dec.
Ellora.....	Skinner &co.	Do.. ..	
Argyll.....	.....	Greenock..	19th Nov.
Favourite.. ..	.....	Scilly.. ..	21st Nov.
Minerva.... ..	.....	Llanelly ..	11th July.
Emily.....	.....	Llanelly ..	26th Sept.
Malton..	E. Maclean & co.. ..	Newcastle.	9th Nov.
Birman..	W. Nicol & co.....	N S. Wales	
Emilia..	T. Jefferies &Co.....	Bordeaux..	4th June.
LeCeres	T. Jefferies & co.....	Nantes ..	1st Feb.
Mavis....	.....	China ...	
Lantao..	.....	Do	15th Feb.
Bomanjee Hormusjee.....	.....	Do.. ..	22nd Feb.
Westmoreland .	.....	Do.. ..	1st March.
SirCharlesMalcolm	.....	Do.. ..	
Inez..	T. Jefferies & Co... ..	Red Sea..	
Ramsay.... ..	T. Jefferies& Co..	Madras ..	

CORRESPONDENCE.

COURIER, MAY 4.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR—I think it but just to Mr. Cochrane and to the cause that he has so nobly and successfully espoused, a task which he undertook at a moment when others shrunk back in terror of incurring displeasure and drawing on themselves the wrath of the would be mighty one—I say, that in justice to the Gentleman who has distinguished himself by this signal act, the public should be made aware that the scandalous productions that appeared in the *Bombay Gazette*, (the party paper.) under the signature of "*Amicus*" emanated from *one of the Barristers of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Bombay* and in truth they do neither credit nor honor to the cloth of which he is so unworthy so unprofitable a member.

I would most unhesitatingly come forward and declare the name of the envious writer, if, by so doing, I should not be guilty of a breach of confidence. But as it is, it will admit of no contradiction, and I trust, therefore, that the public will be cautious what weight they attach to any remarks coming from that quarter. Need I say that they are the offspring of jealousy,

Go, "*Amicus*" mind thy ways, and learn to do that which thou may'st not be ashamed of. If thou wouldst gain fame or renown gain it honorably.

SYNTAX.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR.—One night last week, a Gentleman then residing not 200 miles from Rampart Row, was disturbed about 11 o'clock by his servant informing him that a Sepoy had brought him a Chit from a high judicial personage. All amicable intercourse having for some time ceased between the parties, the Gentleman alluded to was rather surprised and on looking carefully at the address found the packet was intended for one of your cotemporaries whose paper was to appear the following morning. The communication was accordingly returned to the Judical Mercury, with directions where to proceed. The note appears to have eventually reached the hands for whom ir was intended since a certain Bombay Journal contained on the following morning an article defending the conduct of the aforesaid high personage which from what is above stated I am inclined to believe was written by himself or at least revised by him prior to publication.

Your's Obediently

Bombay, 2d May 1841. O. P. Q.

'*Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice.*'

THE GAZETTE.

Wednesday May 5. 1841.

The following are the arrivals since our last.

May 2d.—Her Majesty's Ship Larne, P. J. Blake, Esq. Captain from Trincomallie 2d, and Columbo 13th April 1841.

Passengers.—Lieut. Martin 42d Regt. M. N. I. Mr. Laird Ceylon C. S.

Do. do.—Ship Duke of Bronte. F. A. Payne, Master from London, Downs 12th Dec. 1840. Spoke near the line in Long. 20 W. bound to Glasgow the Barque Nestor 9th January, Spoke the Barque British Sovereign off the Cape of Good Hope bound to Sydney the 12th Feb. Ship Balowera bound to this Port from Liverpool near the Cape of Good Hope.

Passengers.—W. A. Goldfinch, Thos. H. Lawes, Geo. and Edward Gordan.

Do. 3rd Ship Lintin, J. Gillman, Master, from Liverpool and Cape of Good Hope, Liverpool 28th Dec. 1840, and Cape of Good Hope, 27th February 1841.

Passengers.—Mrs. Gillman, and Servant.

Do. Do. Ship Kirkman Finlay, J. Scott, Master, from Liverpool, 26th Nov. 1840.

WE were not a litt'e amused at a letter signed Syntax in the Courier of vesterday which we have reprinted. More especially the Gazette being termed "*the party paper*" par excellence. Now this is a good joke, there must always be two sides of a question, and because we have taken what we conscientiously considered to be the right side, ours is to be termed the party paper. Pray are not the Times and Courier party papers the organs, of the very Defendants in the "contempt case" and are not they a party and a tolerably large and influential party too? With regard to the identity of Amicus with "*one of the Barristers of her Majesty's Supreme Court of Bombay,*" We could if we chose set Syntax right, but as he says "I would "most unhesitatingly come forward and de- "clare the name of the envious writer if by "so doing I should not be guilty of a breach "of confidence;" on the part of Amicus we must request that Syntax will have no such delicacy, but if he knows his name let him out with it and it, shall not be denied nor flinched from—Syntax says his statement "will admit of no contradiction," we have our doubts on the subject, and finally challenge Syntax to ease his mind of the burthen of the weighty secret and we promise him on honor that if he should be correct in the identity of Amicus, the same shall be acknowledged at once, and by no one more readily than Amicus himself.

As O. P. Q in yesterday's Courier makes an allusion to us which cannot be mistaken, we hasten to state boldly and openly what he quietly and darkly hints at. Some time last week, a private Note strictly *on the Editors own private business* was delivered to him by a Peon of the High legal Functionary alluded to, and we found the man had made a mistake in the first place and carried the letter to Mr. Cochrane's house through a similarity of sound in the name. Unfortunately however for O. P. Q.'s belief about its containing an article for the Paper, the said note did not come to hand until 7 o'clock next morning *instead of* 11 *at night*) long after the publication of the Paper. It would be well if O P Q were not so suspicious and so prying. How he must have followed up the Peon—perhaps he watched him all night! oh rare Paul Pry!!

WE would call the attention of the authorities to the very filthy practice which now obtains in the streets and Lanes of the Fort of allowing the black mud taken from the the Drains in clearing them out, to lie on the sides of the roads, putrifying under a burning sun and endangering the health and lives of the Inhabitants. That the drains ought to be cleared there is no doubt, but what is taken out should at once be carted and carried off and thrown into the sea. The season is now so oppressive that any putrid substance might cause a general Pestilence and it behoves the municipal authorities to check all musances in their very birth. We observe now that watering the roads well would be a luxury, the water carts who poured it on "without measure" in the cold season have abated their efforts. When it was not required they made the roads a sea of mud, and now that it would be a boon we cannot even get the dust laid. This is just as it should (not) be.

OUR Contemporary of the *Courier* in noticing our reply to his article on Duelling, flatters himself if he thinks any ardent desire of taking an opposite view of the question to his own occasioned us to write without pausing to consider what his sentiments were."—The fact is our Contemporary stepped forward to legislate for men of honor which we conceive is a work of supererogation, and seemed to quote the Earl of Cardigan's case as a text.—Feeling as we did that there was much dictation without solidity in his views, and that his CODE for the prevention of duelling, coupled as it was with an evident admiration of Lord Cardigan's proceedings, was crude and undigested, we humbly ventured notwithstanding our Contemporary's great knowledge of the Laws of Honor and the science of the Duellor to attack his Legislative dogmas and put forth our own views of the subject, which, we believe, are consonant to feelings which generally influence men of honor on the question.

It was not what had been said, but what could be said on the verdict in Lord Cardigan's case, that we find fault with, because if as our Contemporary admits, no other verdict could have been given, where is there scope for praise or dispraise of that Verdict? It is a loss too of time to cavil at it when a different one could not have been given according to the Laws of the land—and therefore the dispraise of the English journals is no authority on this particular point, as their indignation should have been fulminated against the whole Legislature for not altering the Law, not against the Verdict itself, which was given according to Law—Our Contemporary, in saying that we were utterly ignorant of the contents of our own paper, assumes with a vengeance, for we inserted the article from the Spectator to which he alludes to demonstrate at once the folly of such praise or dispraise, and to shew that we are ready at all times to give place to all opinions even when in opposition to our own, and ever act upon the principle of "audi alteram partem."

Notwithstanding all his cavils we think the legislature will not take their ideas of a new code for the Duello from the *Courier*, nor do we think that his legislative remedies are likely to cure the discase—we will quote the new "*Courier*" law again "a fine in no case exceeding the fourth of the personal property of the offender with imprisonment varying *at the discretion of the Judge* from one month to two years." Seconds to be fined one half the amount and Doctor's to be let off as king's evidence.'

Now either this means that the extreme amount of the fourth of a mans property should be levied on conviction, or it leaves the law as a check to the prevention of duelling very nearly in the same state as at present, as the Judge might fine the offender—a sovereign, or give him a months imprisonment, and thus the Courier act would be little better than a dead letter. If seconds are to be mulcted to one eighth of their personal property, few men will be found to carry a hostile message for a friend however intimate, and perhapsthen we should have duels without witnesses and all the concomitant evils which occurred when small swords were worn by Gentlemen at taverns and such case might happen as that of Lord Byron and Mr. Charworth were the former killed the latter in a room without witnesses, was tried by his Peers like the Earl of Cardigan and found guilty of Manslaughter only. It is nonsense to say that as long as human nature ie constituted as it is, and that the passion of anger which has been so truly described as the *furor brevis* that temporary insanity gains the mastery of the manly intellect, that the resort to personal combat will ever be abandoned from the fear of any remote consequences of pecuniary deprivation; but the crowning measure of our contemporary's legislation the connivance at the Medico's being permitted to go and see the fight that he may come back and tell the tale, is a bit of Machiavelian policy, and attributes such honorable feelings to the Medical profession generally that they must be delighted with the provision which gets them clear of the scrape which their humanity might have foolishly led them into. We still argue that the prevention of duelling would be likely to lead to private assassination, although we trust never to hear, that the Briton will resort to the use of the knife. With regard to what our contemporary says of the "Bully" and pracsed "duellist" he is a character so utterly scouted by all men of Gentleman like feeling that he would not be tolerated for an instant in decent Society, and besides such a man is easily quelled for as an anomaly, extraordinary measures must be taken with him.

We can cite an instance, without mentioning names, which is very well known in this Army. One now no more, who was a dead shot, and prided himself on fixing on a part in which he could hit his man, and on the number of men he had brought to the Field,—openly and grossly insulted a young officer, and the latter knowing his character, and fearless of consequences, challenged him to fight across a table under a handkerchief, the Bully gave in, and the young man triumphed.—We think that our Contemporary runs rather too fast when he says that if his suggestions were adopted, the uncertainty of the execution of the law would then be at an end, and we *should* say that the difficulty which has been acknowledged in different ages and in different countries, in legislating against the practice of duelling might have induced our contemporary to urge his suggestions with more diffidence.

We are still of opinion that the Duke of Cleveland's verdict was honestly conscientiously and well given, and no doubt received as he gave it, as there is no record of his speaking twice, nor do we think our contemporary can show any report of the Dukes verdict leaving out the word "legally."—As for the record of votes the words *not guilty merely* might have been set down, but every journal goes to say that the Duke said this *legally and only spoke once*, and if the Lord High Steward received this Verdict is no doubt that it was not objectionable. Our contemporary lays great stress on the words *as first*, but we have no record of what he said afterwards, and no right to assume that he said anything else. The Duke was right. Lord Cardigan was really guilty of the felony imputed to him, but escaped by a legal flaw. The fact is he ought never to have been arraigned, and the whole affair looks very much like humbug. Lord Cardigan is deservedly unpopular and might be punished *deservedly* for many worse acts than fighting a Duel. Perhaps the parade of Punishing him was to be gone through to shew that there is justice for the rich as well as poor! If so the business has turned out lamentably, and the only sufferer will be poor John Bull who will have to Pay some 3 or 4000£ for a solemn mockery.

THE principal part of our extracts will be found to have been taken from a *Canton Register* of the 30th of March, as all eyes are turned to that quarter. The Bengal Papers came in to-day up to the 24th of April, and Madras to the same date. We have no time for comment from the former. We observe H. M. 55th Regt. proceed to China immediately, and as we predicted that more Iron Steam Boats are looked for at Canton.

In consequence of much sickness among our Compositors we are compelled to abridge our Editorial matter and to claim the indulgence of our friends and the Public in general.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

OUR LETTERS FROM JELLALPBAD ARE TO THE 7th instant. General Ephinstone reached that place on the 31st ultime, and Colonel Oliver and Convoy arrived safely on the 4th April. The following movements are to take place—The 54th Regt. N. I. and a squadron of the Light Cavalry on the 8th to Gundumuck, there to remain until further orders. Colonel Oliver, with the 5th N. I. and Convoy leave on the 9th for Cabool, and the Envoy with *his* King and General Elphinstone on the 10th, Brigadier Shelton on the 16th.

The 26th under Colonel Palmer, are to relieve the 16th at Ghuzni, and it is probable that further movements may be ordered. Certain news there is none, but an abundance of rumours. The only troops that will be left in the district are the Regt. of Juzailches and about 100 horse, The former have inspired great confidence, in consequence of their really gallant behaviour at Sunghoo Kail, in which affair they had 10 killed an 12 wounded.

FROM QUETTA WE HAVE LETTERS TO THE 2D instant Mr. Ross Bell's Camp arrived on the 28th ultimo, and General Brookes marching on the 2d April with the Queen's 40th, the 21st Bombay N. I. and the 4th troop Horse Artillery. Brigadier Valliant is also there, and Brigadier England was expected to leave Dadur on the 4th instant, bringing the wing of the Regiment, the 41st, and the remaindor of the Artillery and native troops.

General Brookes' Camp, was plundered near Bebee Nanee, in the Bolan Pass, but the greater portion of the property consisting of Sheep and Bullocks, was recovered thrugh upwards of 500 of the former and 70 of the latter are still missing.

The Shah's 1st Infantry were to march from Kandahar to Kelat-i-Ghiljee. Lieutenant Burnes is to be appointed Assistant to Major Rawlinson, it not being considered absolutely necessary to have a political Officer at Ghuzni.

Colonel Stacy was still expected at Kelat about he 29th ultimo with the Young Khan and is to be reinstated as Political Agent there at the earnest request of Nusseer Khan who declinis to come to terms unless hisdesires in thus respect are met by our Government.

The Court Martial upon Captain Johnson of the Queen's 40th will, it is supposed, sit at Quetta.

NEWS FROM THE PUNJAUB IS OF AN UNdecided nature, but the army still appear to be as disinclined as ever to acknowledge any supremacy, and it is rumoured that Sher Sing has again deputed an Agent to Mr. Clerk, to intimate his objection to British troops being sent through his territories in large bodies, and to negotiate for their passing through in small detachments accompanied by his own troops. We do not think that he will be very successful in his negotiations. The Loodianah Ukhbar, we are glad to see, confirms the report, which we had in our last of Mr. Monton's life having been spared, the following are scraps from the Ukhbar.

LAHORE.— Monsr Monton who was dispatched with Troops into the Mundee and Kooloo Territories, and was supposed to have been murdered, has returned safe to Lahore.

General Court is at Ferozepoor.

Mr. Baness received 3000 Rupees from the Maharajahs Treasury on account of Wines sold.

A petition was received from Noor Mohamud setting forth that two of the Sundhan Forts would not yield, and requesting that additional Troops might be sent to subjugate them. The Maharajah directed that an adequate force should be sent without delay,

PESHAWUR —Captain Mackeson has taken ten men from the Chief of Sungokhile, as hostages for his good conduct, that officer has also succeeded in realizing 6000 Rupees from the chief as compensation for the Marchants who were plundered in his jurisdiction.

THE PORLWING GUP IS FROM FEROZEPORE correspondents, up to the 1st instant, General Ventura and family have, at length, left for Bombay- their boats, being well manned, managed to pass Lieut-colonel Salter's boat, a few days after leaving the Ghaut although he left a day or two before them—The colonel found, when looking for his dandies on the second day, that his crew consited of 4 women, 3 boys and 1 man and that they had only one oar amongst them, so he was mercly droppingidown with the stream. General Court has left the the Punjaub at last and is reaiding in the city of Ferozepore, determined upon not risking his life any longer amongst the barbarous cruel Sikhs; he statee, that the soldiers under Mr. Foulkes, after butchering him in cold blood, but him on the fire before he was dead and actually roasted him alive. General Ventura took with him several large packages of cashmere Shawls, and other property to a great amount, and General Court is of opinion, that now Ventura has got clear awa, he will never return, things have come to a pretty pass, and something must be done, and that effectnally, to prevent rapine and murder, which is now devastating the land of the Sikhs. The 60th Regiment of Native Infantry have not left, they are ready to move, but await orders from the Supreme Government. It is reported that the Lahore Government have promised (at its ownrisk) to for forward the treasure now here through the Punjaub Territory, as it is supposed that that will not take place until after the 60th have left the 64th will probably have to convoy the treasure from Ferzepore to the right bank of the Suledge (a distanae of 7 miles only,) and this bit of duty will perhaps be regarded their term of service, if this is correct, they will perhaps escape a long march to Affghanistan; therefore the 26th after all, may probably see the land they are averse to and so prone to condemn. It is currently reported that the 10th cavalry are to proceed to Loodianah on the arrival of the 3d Irregular Cavalry; a division order has been issued, for all Officers belonging to Regiments in Affghanistan, to proceed with the 60th N. 1. and rejoin their corps. Our Deputy Commissary General and his assistant are out Tiger shooting, and it appears, they soon met with the objects of their expedition, having killed two tigers on the second day, skins of which have been recived in cantonments. In a suit, lately brought forward at our Military Court of requests, a Captain and house proprietor at Nusserabad, claimed arrears of house rent from a Major, who had been his tenant; the award went in favor of defendant, but it is thought, by some that the plaintiff will not be satisfied with the decision, and he will remove the case into the Supreme Court. The importam charge of the Assistant Political, has, at length, been made over to Captain Cunningham, and his predecessor is off to the hills to enjoy himself for a season—the making over and receiving charge in this deparment must be, apparently, important as the treasury was closed for days on accounnt of it.

It is reported that the Court Mratial case (so long pending) is to commence on the 4th proximo, General Lumley has astonished the world a bit, for instead of coming to Loodianah on a special mission and to assist Mr. Clerk he made the best of his way to Simla, and is looking after his handsome estate. Lieutenant Harington of the 5th Light cavy. has arrived with men and horses (from the late 2d) for the 5th and 10th Light cavy. He proceeds onwards with the 60th N. I., bnt does not appear to like his charge at all. The horse are in wretchec condition, and the men not fond of retrogade movements. The cavalry Regiment still on theplain only one are two Officers have been able to get housed. The warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers, with their families, are in small tents, scarcely able to breath; something ought to be done, and that promptly, for the protection of these people. The arrival of the dawk, is as uncertain as the wind, it comes at all hours of the day; a little management in this department is required. The pay drafts are likewise uncertain some of the Regiments here, received *January's* pay in *March*. Unless an alteration takes place, a representation will be made to head quarters, Brigadier A. Roberts C. B. Major Cowley and captain Fisher of the 35th Native Infantry came in from Affghanistan during this week—all appeared quiet in the part of the Punjaub, through which they marched. A committee of medical Officers have thought it necessary to banish the first named Officer to Mussoorie, and he is gone thither by dawk. Captain and Mrs. Wilson of the 64th Native Infantry arrived this morning.

We observe by a letter from Jellalababad dated 8th Instant, that a message from Mr. Clerk and General Avitabili [illegible] threatening aspect of affairs [illegible] caused a Council of War to be [illegible] and Colonel Shelton's Brigade is [illegible] stand fast although the convoy [illegible] Revolt is gaining ground apparently though the Punjaub, and when Avitabili in aid in the strong hold he possesses, and which he built himself, matters must be bad indeed should any reverse happen it is supposed that he will be quite able to hold out against the mutineers until our troops could arrive. Eighteen pounders and 8 inch mortaas are the only *toys* that should be sent to these countries; for in the Nezjreed, valley it was found that the 6 pounder balls would not knock down the mud forts, but went through without making a crack; it remains to be seen how the 9 pounders, lately sent up.

AGRA UKHBAR, APRIL 24.

Intelligence of the capture of Chirgong on the 21st, reached Agra this afternoon, but without particulars. The force to which it fell was before the place eleven days, whence, it is feared, that the loss is considerable. The Thakoor and his principal adherents, we regret to learn, escaped, the consequence apparently of an error on our side, as the fort was situated in the midst of a large plain.

ENGLISHMAN, APRIL 24.

We understand that Commodore Sir Gordon Bremer will return to China invested with powers as a Joint Plenipotentiary with Captain Elliot, agreeably to orders from home, but as an Admiral is on his way out overland, to assume the chief direction of the war, of course Sir Gordon's powers (and let us hope the Captain's too) will soon be superseded.

Several of the letters lately received from China, by the *Madagascar* steamer, have been obligingly sent us by different mercantile friends.—and we have endeavored to gather from them a glimmering of an idea of what the Chinese or the Plenipotentiary will do in the present stage of affairs. We regret to say, however, that every body at Macao seems to be as much in the dark as people are in Calcutta. Even conjecture is scarcely hazarded, because wherever Captain Elliot is concerned, no one can argue of the future from the past. From the heap of letters we select one and offer the following extract from it as containing some scraps of news we have not seen before:—

Macao 28th March.—'This Steamer takes he *Canton Press* of yesterday, to which you can refer for news from China; the trade is not open to the British, nor do we expect it unless Capta in Elliot persuades the Commander-in chief to remove all the Ships of War out of the River! Th is, according to the proclamations by Yang, assistant Commissioner and E. acting Governor of the two Kwang Provinces, was arranged between them and Captain Elliot!!! We at present know no more than Captain Herbert having, in compliance with Hocqua's request, moved the Ships of War from the neighbourhood of the Factories, to behind the point in the Macao passage; this condescension will for the present serve Hocqua's purpose, to enable him to unload *his* cargoes from 5 American ships arrived at Whampoa some days since, and before any British ship could obtain a pilot's chop. The latest Chinese accounts from Canton mention the arrival from Peking of the Emperor's nephew Yehshan—He disapproves of the armistice published by Captain Elliot's Circular frem the Canton Hall of the 20th March, and has ordered the proclamation by Yang and E. to be torn from all the walls in the city and suburbs of Canton—this, we think, is very likely to be the case, and anxiously look for later intelligence from Canton. It is not known why the *Madagascar* is now despatched for Calcutta; every one hopes a reinforeement of 15,000 troops may soon arrive—it is said two iron steamers and 800 European troops are looked for very shortly. H. M. S. *Samarang* is under despatch for England to-morrow.

'We have no tidings of the three Englishmen captured by the Chinese—the Plenipotentiary says he thinks they must be drowned:—he thought Mr. Stanton was, until it was discovered he had been kidnapped and carried to Canton. I fear if the three captured lately are in the hands of the Government, they will soon be sent up in bages to Peking and then endure a lingering death by being cut into ten thousand pieces, to display the Majesty of the Imperial Government.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AGRA UKHBAR

Sir,—I perceive by your paper of the 19th ultimo, that you have done me the honor to insert my first letter, and you have paid me a compliment, which I fear my poor exertions do not merit, however, I return my hearty thanks, and proceed to business.

Herat's the question! so I will commence this with an account of Major Todd's *flight*—for flight it must be termed! I give it to you almost verbatim from my friend's letter from Ghirishk, but previous to my quoting his letter, I must give you a hint of the reason of Major T.'s departure. Major Todd solicited an audience with Yar Mahomed Khan, the Prime Minister of Shah Kamran, and observed to him that as the British Government had assisted them from such a long while with money and influence, it was advisable, to prevent all dread of a Persian invasion, to have Heerat garrisoned by British troops; that by this measure His Majesty's dominions and the British Indian possessions would be mutually secured from danger, either of Persia or Russia. Further, that if this measure was not complied with, the pecuniary aid which had hitherto been granted to the Heerat Government should cease, and the British Government would withdraw its protection. The foregoing was urged strongly by the Envoy, (Major Todd) and the consequences of a non-compliance were represented in the true light. On a premature consideration Yar Mohamed Khan returned answer in the name of the King, that the presence of a British garrison in Heerat was unreasonable, and that if the British intended to withdraw their aid, they were at perfect liberty to do so. He gave Major Todd immediate warning to quit Heerat with the least possible delay, and ere his proposition had become universally known, otherwise he (Yar) was not answerable for the consequences.

On the evening of the 9th of February, 1841, Major Todd and suite took their departure from Heera the half-inhabited, half-inhabitable city of mouldering, mud built walls, with the horrid prospect of being attacked in the road, pillaged

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…r, what was worse, sold as … these awful thoughts upon their … bid a hasty adieu to the key of … which, though paltry in itself, the … of nations—in a manner—depend. They arrived that night at a place, called *…hara*, a fancy garden, belonging, or once did belong, to the Company (?) in the right bank of the *Heri River*; here they halted a day or two, and made proper arrangements for their flight; it was necessary to travel as lightly as possible, so they left their heavy baggage behind them. From thence the went to *Roza Bhaug*, where my friend remarks, "altho' I was thus armed, (i. e. with a pair of double-shotted pistols, a double-barreled gun with three balls in each barrel, and a trusty claymore) I must confess, I thought it the best policy in case if we were challenged to 'deliver or die,' to make no resistance, but give up our bags and baggage with the best good humour and utmost politeness, for Pope has it in his Odyssey—

"The brave encompassed by a hostile train,
"O'erpowered by numbers, are but brave in vain,"—

we had expected to have had a run for it, especially as we came near, and, in crossing the border, or the Khashk road"—this road is the boundary between the dominions of Kamran and Shah Soojah, "we got Sirdar Futteh Khan, cousin to the Vizier, and about 40 horsemen to escort us as far as the frontier; and, beyond a doubt, had it not been for him we had little chance of escaping as far as Ghirishk unmolested. This gentleman has always been favourable to the British, and was the only man in Heerat who could have been depended upon to escort us without betraying us on the road. On our approach to the valley of the Furrah road, we were about being attacked, plundered, and kidnapped by a daring outlaw named Kamran, not his Majesty of Heerat, but a famous brigand Chief, who, with a host of equally depraved cut-throats, were assembled to *chuppao* us, but the presence of Futteh Khan alone kept them aloof. Most probably he had secret instructions from Yar Mahomed Khan to way-lay and plunder us, as had also all the *Nomadic* tribes near the border, who came in crowds as we neared it—some old men and children on foot, others on horseback, equipped in their best style, who showed us what they could do as mighty men of war—galloping their horses, and curvetting before us, shouting, huzzaing, flying at full speed towards us, and firing their old sooty matchlocks against the ground. The presence of Futteh Khan still preserved peace.' Ere they left Heerat, Major Todd despatched five men with letters all of the same tenor, by five different routes, to Ghirishk, to inform the British Authority of their destitute situation, and requesting that a body of horse might be in waiting for them with some provisions for themselves and cattle, if possible, at the Khashk river,—only one of those letters reached Ghirishk in time. The other men were sent back to Heerat, Yar Mahomed having taken the precaution to cut off all communication to or from them. They arrived at the Khashk river about the 18th of February, and found the much-looked for body of horse ready at Dilarám, but without provisions. Although the Ghirishk Cavalry had arrived, there was still much danger to be apprehended from another lawless Chief named *Afthar Khan*, over the border; and Futteh Khan who had orders to accompany them as far as the border only, made up his mind to push on to Ghirishk, keeping an eye, no doubt, on his future interests with the Company; however he really deserves his reward. They started on the night of the 18th, at 12 o'clock, and marched till 2 P. M. next day, a distance of about forty miles, over a desert, their baggage came in about six in the evening—they halted, and indeed it was only a halt—their horses had no grain or grass for two days, all the refreshment for them was a few hours rest. They broke ground again at 11 P. M. for Ghirishk, they sent their camp followers and baggage a round-about road along the banks of the *Helmund* river. The night was so impenetrably dark, that the cavalcade lost their road, and when this was known, they were thrown into confusion My friend says, "it was so dismally dark, that I did not know whether I was riding my own horse, or the one beside me;" After a long delay, the joyful cry "the road," was heard across the barren waste, and all simultaneously rushed to the spot from whence the sound proceeded. I had omitted to mention that they had set fire to all the bushes in the plain, and by this means they discovered the road or beaten track, which, otherwise they might have sought in vain until day break; however they pushed on and arrived at Ghirishk about noon, the 20th Fhbruary, 1841. Thus ended the perils of that journey, or flight, which will be recorded in the mind of every member of the Heerat Mission, as an eventful epoch in their lives!

Heerat, he says, is an insignificant, worthless place, and the fortifications so much boasted of by the British Engineer Officers, are little more than the shadow of what they should be, from their account. The walls in many places are very low and out of repair, perhaps the Engineer have merely fortified the place on the side which the Persians make their attacks from, and left the others in their original state—be that as it may, my friend, who is something of an Engineer, and a man of sound acute judgment, has but a very poor opinion of the *invincible fortress* of Heerat. On leaving the place he wrote extemporarily on the wall of the room he occupied, the following lines—and as they are, probably, the first attempt which has honored the Heerat walls by a Hyperatic bard, (and I do mean one either Sir) I think they deserve to be immortalized by the *Ayra Ukhbar*—

"Farewell Heerat, far from thy mould'ring walls
"The faithless Moslem bids the Kaffir go—
"Our gold once stopped, friendship for Britain falls,
"And treacherous *Yar* is our determin'd foe;
"But, cut-throat *Yar*, the day is near when woe,
"And shame, and fear, and coward flight are thine!
"When Britain's flag shall o'er those ramparts flow,
"And Kaffir's cross above the crescent shine,
"When dids't thou stand, thy men shall fall like heaps of slaughter'd swine."

Yar Mahomed is preparing himself to give us a warm reception, he has Agents all through the borders—and even on this side—in Shah Soojah's dominions, distributing letters to all the petty Chiefs, and exhorting them to make common cause against us. A Chief named Allar Khan and his several thousand followers were to have joined him—the latter was to have attacked the garrison at Ghirishk, but no signs of his intended invasion appear. An Agent from Yar Mahomed Khan came into Ghirishk about the 6th March, stating himself to be an Elchie (Envoy) from the Heerat Court—with credentials for Majors Todd and Rawlinson, and Sir W. H. Macnaghten But as Major T. was at Candahar, he would not show his papers to the Political Assistant, Mr. Elliot, nor would he give any but prevaricating answers to Mr. E's questions; however Mr. Eliot detained him in "durance vile"—until Major Todd's return to Ghirishk—and nothing since has transpired to throw light upon the subject. Ghirishk is a wild place—and abounds in game of every description, all sorts of amusement "from hog-hunting to crab fishing," but the position is hot and dirty, not suited to the habits of Europeans.

Permit me, Mr. Editor, to ask you a simple question, what benefit has resulted to the British for having fooled away such a vast sum of money on those worthless wretches Shah Kamran and his host of beggars? you will answer correctly with the monosyllable "none"! How empty the lonely phrase sounds, and how melancholy, yet how true! Yes, sir, that is the only answer that Lord Auckland or *Sir* William Hay Macnaghten can advance, they cannot deceive us, they may say that although we shall have to fight against our own fortifications, yet they will be of use to us after we have taken them; good, but have they weighed maturely the bright with the gloom? Can they say what enemy they will have to combat with? Whether it be the imbecile Kamran, the Shah-in-Shah of Persia, or the Czar of Russia? Or in short the triumvirate! these are delicate doubts, and the sooner they are cleared up the better. We are treated with contempt, and defied by the people whom our money preserved from ruin and starvation, and whom our influence preserved from becoming slaves to Persia. These are the fruits of British liberality which borders upon ostentation, ah! it was the essence of Macnaghten policy and Auckland bliudness! The former has been writing most plausible stories to Lord Auckland, and he, poor man has placed the utmost confidence in Macnaghten's judgment, (alias short sightedness). Eldred Pottinger has always denounced Yar Mahomed Khan as an arrant knave, and Kamran is nothing more than his tool, and *he* is generally to be found in a state of brutal stupidity from intoxication! I fear Lord Auckland's Coronet will sit heavily on his brown, if gained at the expense of his Political reputation, which will soon, aye, too soon be put to the test! Anon, Mr. Editor, something more, and that you may always sway the Moffussil as you have hitherto done is the fervent wish of

Yours faithfully,
Cabool, April 1841. SHARP.

CALCUTTA.

ENGLISHMAN, APRIL 22.

Sir Gordon Bremer has been guilty ofprepetrating the offence usually attributed to Irish gentlemen, that of writing letters and bringing them himself. However the public will not quarrel with him for it, for we may safely say that his despatches are the only satisfactory ones which have yet reached us from China. The British navy has, as usual, wherever opportunity is given it, maintained the honor of the country, and overcome the most formidable obstacles which the enemy could oppose, with a facility which in some measure detracts from the merit of the achievement. It appears too easy & simply because the skill with which the British force was directed rendered the enemy's efforts unavailing and must have convinced them that no artifice for gaining time, no preparations however studied, no numbers of undisciplined warriors, however courageous, are sufficient to oppose the formidable enemy whose forbearance they have exhausted.

Every body here asks, why was not this done before? The question will probably be put to Capt. Elliot officially, and we may then have some clue to his motives. The opinion of the naval Commander-in-Chief is evident in his dispatch of the 10th March, when, after stating his own opinion that *a further punishment* is required to bring the arrogant and perfidious Chinese Government to reason, he says 'H. M. *Plenipotentiary being however desirous to try the effect of another proclamation.*' Capt. Elliott must surely have a most exalted opinion of his powers of persuasion, not to have been satisfied by that time of the utter inutility of proclamations. One gun from the *Nemesis* is worth all he ever wrote in eluding his opinion bills. We are still most decidedly of opinion that no permanent good will be effected so long as any power is lodged in such utterly incompetent hands. And our hope of an honorable termination of the present dispute rests on the obstinacy of the Chinese Government being sufficient to protract resistance till this man can be superseded. One advantage indeed we must allow has been derived from this delay, though obtained at an enormous expenditure of lives and money; that is, the clear demonstration of the utter insincerity of the Chinese Authorities and the impossibility of obtaining fair terms from them otherwise than by force, those who deprecated hostilities and were disposed to think that Great Britain had scarcely a just ground of quarrel, must now be convinced that European notions of international law are not applicable to China. Oriental Governments are like Van Amburgh's beasts, only to be kept down by the dread which their master knows how to inspire them with.

The dispatches, however satisfactory as to warlike operations, give no clue to the real position of the British in China, and we are strongly inclined to think, as we said before, that the only alternative is to go on, or to abandon China altogether. Suppose the British forces withdrawn from Canton, does any one believe that any agreement made would be faithfully observed by the Chinese? In all probability the trade would be more effectually and completely prohibited than ever; the retention of Canton, if not of the whole province, becomes then absolutely necessary, unless it is determined to give away all the advantages hitherto gained. Suppose a new treaty made of the most favorable kind, who can believe that it would be observed one day after the British force had retired? Security then for the punctual observance of the terms of any treaty that may be insisted upon, and what security can be sufficient, short of the permanent occupation of territory? It will come to this then: that the Indian career of England must be renewed in China. Having found fault with Capt. Elliot when we have thought him to blame, we must do him and the Naval Commander the justice to compliment them on their thorough disinterestedness. Many officers of the last war would not have lost the opportunity of enriching themselves which the plunder of such a city as Canton offered. And when it might have been done without the possibility of blame, we do think the sacrifice of all personal advantages deserves the highest honor, and though it cannot qualify Capt. Elliot for the arduous duties of his position, will go far with the British public to prove, however erroneous his views may have been, that he has acted to the best of his judgement for what he thought to be the public advantage.

ENGLISHMAN, APRIL 23.

H. M. 55th Regiment are all on the qui vive, in consequence of the sudden order for service in China, the corps is to be furnished with Percussion Muskets from the arsenal at Fort William, and the men are busy learning the necessary alteration in the Platoon Exercise superfluous baggage is being disposed of in all directions, the corps will leave behind about 300 women, with a due proportion of children, some valuable houses belonging to the officers will be disposed of at Tulloh's Auction on Tuesday next.

A letter from Jallalabad mentions, that the whole force under Brigadier Sneltons was to leave for Cabul between the 12th and 16th instant in three or four divisions. General Elphinstone had arrived at Jellalabad on the 31st March, and the convay under Colonel Oliver was expected on the 4th instant.

We regret to state, that intelligence has been received in Calcutta of the loss of the Heroine of this port, bound from Canton to London. It appears that she was in distres at sea, and was throwing cargo overbaod, being very leaky, when the Captain resolved to run for Gibraltar, as the nearest port for which the wind served. she stranded, however on the 14th February, about eight miles to the southward of Cape Spartel, on the western Coast of Barbary. Out of sixty souls on board, thirty four, principally lascars, perished. The Captain mate were saved, and, with the rest of the survivors got safely to Gibraltar from Tangeirs. H. M.'s Agent and Consuls General at Gibraltar proceeded to the spot of the wreck immediately on receiving intelligence of the disaster, and displayed great energy and humanity in his endeavours to rescue the property and protect the crew in so inhospitable a region. His example was likewise quickly followed by Mr. Cowel. the Agent for Lloyds, who in the most praiseworthy manner not only sent one of his establishment to be spot, but likewise chartered two Spanish vessels with a diver to assist at the salvages, and bring round whatever could be saved. No part of the cargo, however, could be rescued, for the vessels had gone to pieces, and her contents submerged or scattered along the coast.

The following letter reached us yesterday. It will interest some readers, because it gies some account of the late Chusan Garrison, of whose proceedings since they left the island we have to this moment been 'in ignorence':

Canton River, Marion, March 9. 1841—You have no doubt published for general information the facts of 'Tingshaebeen, having been restored to the celestials. Do not therefore be much surprised to hear that it is possible, we may be forced to dislodge 'our loving friends from their much prized inhabitations again,

You may safely say we were all really glad to hear on the 8th ultimo of peace having been mutually resolved upon, and the establishment of free trade permanently, within the Chinese empire, and may also add the disappointment we felt on reaching 'Hongkong, anchorage to mee no portion of our fleet, but the. Young Hoebe, who had orders for our dropping down the river. This at first led us to conclude that we would have active employment at 'Whampoa,' and thus matters would be speedily settled,—but on reaching the 'second bar,' we were hailed by the Nemeses steam r' with orders to returns to Kwangton.' This certainly was totally unexpected and our surprise was encreased to learn that we should have to wait for further orders pending receipt of the reference which would be made to the Court of Pekin. This sort of procrastination is what we regret. It clearly appears that nothing as yet has been done which ought to have been done. It his not correctly known just now why we were ordered to Hongkon—thence to Toonkoo Bay in progress to Whampoa—and our present retrograde movement, Rumors hath it that the Mandarines snpplicated the English to leave Whampoa as they had no power to enter into any se-tlement and stated that the accomplishment of which object could only be obtained by proceeding northorly; it is generally believe that we shall adopt decisive measures under the orders of Major General Gough We shall have to make some delay at Hongkong for the change of the monsoon, ere we begin our operations from 'Amoy' northerly.

From my last letter you will have been put in possession, in detail, of all particulars concerning the embarkation of our force. We the good people of the, 'good ship' *Marian*, dined on board on the 22d ultimo, but we could not get under weigh before the 25th as the prisoners were not surrendered by the Chinese until the 24th. We reached the 'Buffaloes Nose on the 25th and proceeded to Hongkong anchorage, which we reached on the 6th instant. We sailed on for whampoe—but on getting as far as the second bar of the Canton River, the Steamer Nemeses, hailed us with orders for the return of the Fleet to wangton. The Forts from bacca Tigris down the River are with two exceptions only, no longer Forts—they are battered to pieces.

The Bengal Volunteers, with exception of the companies under captains Mee and Boulton, are now on their way to Bengal. The servivors of the 26th and 49th Foot with H. M. 18th and detachment of Madras Army and the 37th N. I. are now present. The *Stalkart* got aground near Tea Island. The trops were landed on shore, and the vessel lightened ere she could be a aflow. She has joined us I am glad to say.

Major General Gough assumed command on the 21 instant. I understand his Private Secretary and colonel Montgonerie of the Madras Army and colonel James, 26th Foot, will leave the expidition on medical certificate.

Bocca Tigris March 11, 1841.—We yesterday received Calcutta Mails, and were glad to meet our 'old friend' the Englishman as smart as usual, We have received the papers up to the early part of January. I see some numbers of the *Hurkaru* and *Delli Gazette* on board also,—but the *Englishman*, as always, is in great requisition. Major General Burrell left the Staff ship yesterday, to make room for the new commandant, who his expected hourly to come on board.

We have no more news—all appears to be uncertainty; you will excuse my concluding this letter thus hurriedly, as I have just received intelligence of severe domestic affliction. Adieu for the present.

MADRAS.

MADRAS HERALD, APRIL 21.

We are indebted to the *Spectator* for the following interesting account of the gathering at the College Hall on the morning of this day week, on occasion of the opening of the Madras University. Our own notice of this important event was necessarily brief and imperfect, not having been able to command sufficient leisure to be present at the meeting, and having succeeded in gleaning only a few hasty particulars respecting it.

"The opening of the Madras University took place on Wednesday morning at the College Hall, and presented a most animated and interesting scene. His Lordship the Governor, who came attended by all his staff, was received by a guard of honour consisting of two Companies of the 4 st N. I. with the Regimental colours, and a salute on his arrival, the same compliment being paid to the Nawab His Lordship presided in the Chair, and there were present His Highness the Nawab of the Carnatic and suite, the Members of Council, Sir Edward Gambier, Major General Sir Robert Dick, Mr. Chamier, Mr. A. D. Campbell, Mr. Maclean, Mr. Dent, Mr Norton, President of the Institution, several of its Governors, and the principal Members of Society at the Presidency both European and Native. The numerous attendance of the latter testified the interest taken by them in an undertaking so well calculated to promote their interests, and to raise their whole community in the intellectual scale. It is estimated that there was not less than 1,200 to 1,500 persons present in the College Hall, which presented probably the most numerous and respectable assemblage of the Native population ever witnessed at Madras. At the opening of the proceedings the fundamental rules of the institution were read both in English and the Native languages by the Masters of the High School, after which Captain Pope, the Secretary proceeded to read an address from the President and Governors explanatory of the steps they had taken in forming the Institution, and of its nature and the advantages expected from it.

Lord Elphinstone then rose and addressed the Meeting to the following effect.

"Since my first arrival in this country, no more grateful duty has devolved upon me than that which I now rise to perform in returning to you and the gentlemen, both European and Native, associated with you as Governors of the University, my thanks for your acceptance of this trust and for the spirit in which you have entered upon the discharge of its important duties.

The commencement of all new undertakings is proverbially difficult, and in this instance the difficulties when presented themselves before even an ostensible begining could be made, have not been few. That these should have been surmounted is a just subject of congratulation to all the friends of Native advancement. This result is mainly owing to your exertions, which cannot be too highly appreciated, or too gratefully acknowledged both by the Government and the Native Public, nor must I omit to mention in this place the assistance which you have latterly received from the valuable services of Captain Pope and Mr. Powell. To these gentlemen also the thanks of Government are undoubtedly due.

I should however discharge but as mallpart of what I conceive to be my duty on this occasion, if I were to confine myself to the expression necessarily imperfect, of sentiments which are shared by every one present—viewing these proceedings as the dawn of a new æra rather than the opening of a new school, and believing that the success of this undertaking is not only connected but identified with the great object of all our endeavour, the improvement and welfare of the country.

It is not necessary that I should dwell upon the advantages of a liberal European Education to those who have themselves enjoyed them, though it may be questioned whether they are generally sufficiently appreciated even among our own countrymen. It is more especially to our Native friends that I would now address myself. I would point out to them that in every country and in every age, in proportion to a man's acquirements and character, is the degree of consideration he enjoys among his fellow men.

Knowledge is Power is an axiom the truth of which in the affairs both of individuals and of nations is daily brought to us. It is corroborated by all experience and by all history.

Thus in our own times, as in former ages, the most enlightened nations are found to possess the largest share of political rights, and to exercise the greatest influence over the rest of mankind. I need not seek for distant examples—the asceadancy of England in this country, the position which she occupies in every quarter of the globe sufficiently illustrate the truth of this assertion. No man will contend that it is by mere physical force that British rule has been established and is maintained over this magnificent Empire. Our legislature has tacitly recognized the fact, for it has admitted some of its most important consequences. One of them was the declaration contained in the last Charter, that no man in this country should be excluded from Office or from any post of honour or emolument, "by reason only of his religion, place of birth, descent, colour, or any of them," but the legislature which wisely swept away all these invidious disqualifications felt also that there were others, which even its interposition might fail to remove.

Parliament may direct a sum to be annually set apart for educational purposes—that sum may be doubled, as I believe in Bengal it has been, by the generous liberality of the Court of Directors—Governments may establish Schools and Colleges, and may do what they can to encourage the resort of youth to these institutions, but if the people of this country are unconvinced of the importance of education in the true sense of the word,—not merely elementary instruction, but that mental training and culture which leads to higher attainments,—it is vain to place these advantages within their reach—it is idle to declare their political equality—worse than idle to advocate their participation in political power.

The legislature has taken, as it ought, the initiative in the great work of the moral and political regeneration of India. The Governments of the different Presidencies have been anxious to carry out its wise and beneficent intentions, and shall they be defeated, shall they even be delayed in their accomplishment by the indifference or the luke warmness of those who are most deeply concerned and interested in their fulfilment? I hope not.

The spirit in which the first idea of the foundation of a University at Madras was taken up throughout the country; the address which was last year presented to me on the subject, more numerously signed than I believe any similar document ever was, in India; the auspicious presence upon this occasion of His Highness the Nawab of the Carnatic, and of so large a portion of the higher classes of Native Society, would seem indeed to justify the most sanguine expectations of success, but this is a matter in which above all others temporary excitement will produce the least effect.

There must be a settled conviction in the minds of the people of this country, that education is the means by which they will qualify themselves for the enjoyment of those privileges, which our Legislature has shown no disposition to deny to them,—that it is the means in short by which they can best serve the interests both of their children and of their country.

I would now say a few words on that part of the subject, which is more immediately connected with the proceedings of this day.

The High School which is now opened, is intended to lead to a superior course of study to any which has hitherto been attempted at this Presidency. In due time it is hoped that it will be possible to train a sufficient number of youths for the prosecution of a collegiate education.

In this we have acted upon the principle laid down by the Court of Directors, which have declared their opinion, (in which I most unreservedly concur,) that "the improvements in education which most effectually contribute to elevate the moral and intellectual condition of a people, are those which concern the education of the higher classes of the persons possessing leisure and natural influence over the minds of their countrymen. By raising the standard of instruction among these classes, you would eventually produce a much greater and more beneficial change in the ideas and feelings of the community, than you can hope to produce by acting directly on the more numerous class. You are moreover acquainted with our anxious desire to have at our disposal a body of Natives qualified by their habits and acquirements to take a larger share, and occupy higher situations in the Civil Administration than has hitherto been the practice under our Indian Governments. The measures for Native Education which have been adopted or planned at your Presidency have no tendency to produce such persons."

The measures to which the Honorable Court here allude are the Tahsildary Schools which have since been abandoned. The institution which we now see in its infancy is of a different description, and is calculated, if it meet with the favour and encouragement which I hope and believe it deserves, to realize these noble views. It is not however exclusively to the ambition of those who may seek to rise to those higher situations of which the court hold out the prospect as an incentive to Native emulation, that I would address myself. In every situation of life a liberal education is an immense benefit. It is almost of equal advantage to the merchant and the land owner as to the servant of Government. Nor can I forbear to allude to the two branches of professional study which have been announced to be in the contemplation of the Governors. Each of these is a wide field, and each offers inestimable benefits to the community, as well as the fairest prospects to those who enter upon it.

The blessings of a wide diffusion of Medical Science need no comment, and in this country, so destitute of harbours and of internal communications, so dependent upon artificial irrigations for the actual subsistence of the population, how can we over estimate the importance of the study of civil Engineering?

Gentlemen, I have already detained you too long, but in my anxiety to impress upon my Native friends he sense which I myself entertain of the value of education and of the necessity and duty of their co-operation in the present undertaking if I have trespassed upon your patience, I am satisfied that you will readily for give me. I cannot conclude without expressing the gratification which I have experienced at the interest evinced by your attendance; and I would particularly beg to return my thanks to His Highness the Nawab of the Carnatic and to His Highness, Uncle the Naib e-Mooktiar, for the honor they have done to the Institution by their presence here this day."

At the termination of His Lordship's speech, Mr. *Norton* addressed the assemblage, nearly in the following terms—

"He expressed, in the name of his colleagues and of himself, their thanks and gratification at the numerous attendance of the Society, both European and Native, which had been attracted by the occasion: more particularly he was commissioned to return their thanks to His Highness the Nawab. In doing so he might assume to assure His Highness that the English nation deemed no qualities more noble, or princely, than those which directed their rulers to the patronage of learning, and to the encouragement of useful knowledge. The interest now publicly displayed by so distinguished a portion of his countrymen lead him to form the most confident hopes that the task in which he and his colleagues were engaged, under the instruction of a liberal government, would be cheered by their continued countenance and support. It was not to be disguised that in this respect we were at present behind the other Presidencies; but there were powerful reasons urging the conviction that in this honorable career of service to the public we should soon overtake them. We possessed, indeed, as the spectacle before our eyes plainly showed, advantages and encouragement which as yet were hardly looked for at the other Presidencies—namely in the warm zeal and co-operation of a vast body of the Native community. He trusted that spirit had not been awakened in vain, and that it would not be a reproach to the European Society of Madras, that, whereas the fear of failure in the other Presidencies was in the want of the co-operation of the Natives, here it arose from the want of it in the English Society. For his own part he thought a great debt due from the English to the people of this country, and it consisted in the resort to all those measures by which the Natives could be raised to a share in the honors and administration of their country, and that they be no longer slaves and strangers in their native land. And this was, indeed, the noble and universal policy of the Governments both in India and at home. If it had been a maxim that we held these wide territories by the sword, and by the opinion only of our power, let it at length be declared that the sword was sheathed, and that it was our aim to govern through the affections of the people. By the sword, we have gained India, and by the sword we might lose it we shall never lose it by cultivating the loyalty and attachment of our Native subjects. For, after all, upon the Native people, and upon their feelings towards us, and the measures we pursued, upon the zeal with which they would join an

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support the present and all future political efforts must depend, not only the success of the present undertaking, but also every hope for advancement in the national prosperity and civilization. His colleagues and himself inspired by these sentiments had commenced that mighty labour, which he trusted would last for ages—would never cease. It was, indeed, but the plunge of the ploughshare, but the mind rose to the effort as the prospect of fertility expanded to the view. It was not to be disguised that as well his colleagues as himself, looked with hope to the good will and approbation of the public, which next to the consciousness of rendering some service to the people, and of having performed their duty to Government, was their dearest reward. But they gathered a conviction from the scene before them, that there never would be wanting such, as with equal zeal, and with better success, would carry out to its fullest accomplishment the undertaking in which they were engaged."

After the proceedings in the Hall had been concluded, the New Scholars of the High School proceeded to that Establishment, to which a portion of the assembly in the Hall also sojourned. A large concourse of the Native community had collected in the garden, to an amount certainly not less than 1000, who had met to learn from Mr Norton the nature and advantages of the institution this day founded, and who could find no room for admission the at College Hall."

CHINA.

NOTICE.

Macao, March 27, 1841.

Under present circumstances there will be no necessity for passports to passage boats proceeding to and from Canton.

By order,

[Signed] EDWARD ELMSLIE,
Secretary and treasurer
to the superintendents.

Mrs. Noble's Narrative, of her captivity and sufferings in prison in China in 1840-41, *in a letter to a friend.*

NINGPO PRISON, *February 19th*, 1841.

MY EVER DEAR FRIEND,

On Sunday the 14th I received your kind letter containing the glad tidings of peace, and the joyful hope of a speedy release from prison : and in which you so sweetly and affectionately offer a home to the homeless. The Almighty alone, who searcheth the heart, knows how deeply grateful I feel for all your abundant goodness towards me in my great afflictions, but, as my last letters were sent publicly, I could not express my feelings ; I sincerely hope you have not thought me ungrateful. As I may now do so with safety, I will try to write to you the sad particulars of the dreadful wreck of the Kite, and of following events, as far as memory and the few notes I have been able to make from time to time, will enable me to do. May the Almighty in mercy strengthen me for the truly melancholy duty. Amen. And I feel sure, my dear friend, you will make due allowance for the state of mind in which I write.

I shall infer, that you know all our affairs up to, I think, the 10th of September, when the Kite was again on her way to Chusan : all went well till then 16th, and we then hoped to reach Chusan in two days. Alas for earthly prospects, they are indeed fallacious. About 12 o clock in the forenoon, the vessel struck on an awful *quicksand*, not laid down in the chart. The shock was as sudden as it was dreadful; all efforts at the moment were used but in vain, and in a few moments, almost before we could think or speak or alas ! even have time to fetch my sweet child from the cabin, the vessel went over with a tremendous crash on her broadside, and every creature on board (except my dear child) was precipitated with great violence into the sea. The moment was so dreadful. I saw nothing, and, whether my beloved husband, who was giving orders till the last moment, ran to to cabin to save his darling child, or whether he fell with the rest, I know not ; but alas ! he was never seen or heard of more ; his last words to me were " hold on Anne" ! never, never shall I forget them. My sweet child must have perished in his cradle. I tremble to think of the sufferings of both. Oh ! how often have I wished I had shared the same grave, yet the will of God was otherwise, and I know it is very wicked, but when you know my almost unparalleled sufferings you will not wonder at it. To return to the wreck ; after struggling under water for some time, I caught hold of one of the iron bars that hold the boat on the quarter, to which I clung, my body being still in the water, and the breakers coming over me with great force. A poor little dog saved itself on my breast for some time, but at last I was obliged to put it off ; oh ! had it been my daring child, I would have died rather a thousand times. Lieut. Douglas arose close by me, and although for a time he could not help me, yet I shall ever remember with the deepest gratitude the kind manner in which he stood by me, doing all in his power to sooth me and, by his orders, to save the lives of all. Oh ! could I picture to you the scene at this moment—the vessel on her broadside, masts and sails in the water, numbers of persons rising and clinging to the wreck, the horror of every countenance, and the dreadful noise of the breakers, but it is too much even to tell you I saw it all : never, never shall I forget the sight. Lieut. Douglas with Mr. Witts the chief officer, who now kindly came forward to my aid, did all in their power to save me, and they were, by the blessing of God, the means of preserving my unhappy life. These two gentlemen, with the poor cabin boys got into the boat. I had just strength to raise my foot, of which one of the gentlemen took hold, drew the boat to, and lifted me in. The boat being nearly full of water, and the breakers still coming over it every moment, the gentlemen were obliged to cut the rope to prevent her sinking. The current immediately took her, and nothing could prevent her from leaving the wreck. The people had now got on the upper side of the vessel. I strained my eyes in vain to find those so dear to me. I saw all but them. I tore my hair in despair, and called till they could hear me no longer, telling them to seek my husband and child. Hour after hour the wreck was seen ; at last we lost sight of it entirely. You will fancy me weeping and screaming all this time ; I assure you NO : my trouble was TOO overwhelming ; I could not shed a tear, although my heart was fit to break ; I sat more like a statue, my eyes seeking in vain for the wreck. The boat's little kedger was thrown out and the water rushing by was almost like a wall on either side of our boat. We saw many things washed from the wreck pass us, about 4 o'clock the current turned in our favour and after some hours of anxiety we came in sight of the wreck ; as we drew near, we found the vessel had sunk in the sand and only her maintop was now in sight, to which all the poor sufferers clung for life. Efforts were made to reach the wreck, but it was impossible. Lieut. Douglas spoke to the men and told them to make a raft, hoping on the morrow to be able to render them some assistance. We now again left the wreck and night began to set in ; the gentlemen lay down in the bottom of the boat, and I sat and kept watch by the stars. It was a beautiful moonlight night, but I need not say it appeared very long, and often did I speak to lieut. Douglas, who slept very little.

On the 16th we again passed the wreck early, and, as before, strove in vain to reach the poor crew. A few words were spoken, until we were carried away by the current. In the afternoon we passed the wreck for the last time, every thing possible was done to reach it but to no purpose ; and after speaking a few words, once more we had to endure the trial of being carried past. What our feelings were, none but those in a like situation can conceive. It was now again night, and, as before, I kept my melancholy watch. After this we could not find the wreck, and we were obliged to come to the dreadful conclusion, that all the crew must have perished or have been taken from the wreck by the Chinese I now felt almost sure, that I was a widow, and all alone in the world, but yet I think I hoped even against hope, and lieut. Douglas, who was most kind to me, rather led me to believe such happiness possible. Oh ! could I only tell you all kindness I received from that dear gentlemen. One remark he made, when I felt almost heart broken, was, depend on it, my dear Mrs. Noble, the Almighty has preserved you for a future and a better purpose." Thus did he at all times, in the most kind and soothing manner, try to cheer my truly sad heart. Picture for a moment our situation, —five of us in a small boat : with little clothing,—the gentlemen being but thinly clad, and myself in a thin morning gown, no bonnet, no shawl, and no shoes, the latter having been washed off : no water, no sail, only two oars and near an enemy's country. On this day, we went on board a fishing boat, the men were kind to us and gave us a little dry rice, some water, and an old mat to try to make a sail of. Soon after, we thought we saw a small English sail; never shall I forget the excitement we felt ; but after a long time, we found we were mistaken. Towards evening we picked up a small pumpkin, of which I took little,—the first food I had taken since the wreck. Whilst we were thus driven about from place to place, again we thought we saw a steamer, and we did all in our power to make them observe us raising a signal of distress on one of our oars, and once more we were as before disappointed. On Wednesday night the breakers came over our little boat with such violence, that we thought she would have sunk ; it washed away one of our oars, and we were all wet through ; but still the Almighty preserved us, glory be to his holy name ! Lieut. Douglas and myself had a prayer together, in which we thanked God, for all his past mercies, and asked his future protection ; we were very cold but felt comforted. Thursday the 17th, we boarded another boat and asked them to take us to Chusan, which they promised to do, but to which the master of the party would not accede. However, they took us up a canal and told us, that was the way. It now began to rain a little, and at night we found ourselves in a small creek, with numbers of Chinamen round us. They appeared kind and brought us a little boiled rice. Wonderful to say, although we had been so long without food, not one in the boat complained of hunger, and of the rice now brought very little was eaten : the rain now fell fast, and we all lay down in the bottom of the boat, and laid the old mat over the top. About 12 o'clock I thought I heard footsteps, and on looking up saw about twenty Chinamen round our boat, carring gay lanterns. I awoke lieut. Douglas in alarm ; however, they still appeared kind and gave us more food. In the morning, it being very wet, we went barefooted to a Chinaman's house After sitting a short time, they told us, that they would get us something to eat, and then take us to Chusan. We followed ; they took us to a temple for shelter from the rain. One of the party now left us, and we began to suspect that all was not right, and set off to regain our boat. Alas ! it was too late. We had scarcely ascended the bank, when, on looking behind, we saw a large party of soldiers, a mandarin and number of Chinese, pursuing us. We saw at once we were betrayed ; flight was impossible, resistance was vain. I was leaning on lieut. Douglas's arm ; he stood boldly in my defence, but it was of no use, for they struck me several times. They then put chains around our necks, hurrying us along a path, not half a yard in breadth to a large city through every street of which they led us. The people thronged by thousands to stare, so that we could scarcely pass. Their savage cries were terrific. From this they led us to a temple full of soldiers, and one of the wretches stole my wedding ring from my finger, the only thing I treasured. Alas ! that I was not to keep that one dear pledge of my husband's affection. They then set a table and wrote Chinese, asking whether we understood it. Never shall I forget that temple, their fierce grimaces and savage threats. Hitherto lieutenant Douglas had been my only friend, and, I think I may say, that we have been a mutual comfort to one other throughout our sufferings. But we were soon to part. The soldiers bound lieut. Douglas's hands behind him and tied him to a post, and in this situation I was forced from him. We took an affectionate leave of one another, as friends never expecting to meet again, until we met in heaven. He gave me his black silk handkerchief to tie round my waist which I shall ever treasure as a remembrance of that truly sad moment. We anticipated instant death in its most cruel form, and I think I could say, surely the bitterness of death is past ; I now felt indeed alone. Mr. Witts, one of the boys, and myself were now again dragged through the rain, and my feet being bare, slipped at every step, and they were at last obliged to bring me a pair of straw sandals I was obliged to hang to the coat of a tall man, who held me by the chain. We must have looked wretched in the extreme, our clothes being much covered with dirt as well as drenched with rain. My hair hung dishevelled round my neck. In this state we must have walked at least 20 miles, and passed through numberless cities, all the inhabitants of which crowded around us ; their hooting and savage yells were frightful. We twice passed through water nearly up to our waist. After having reached a temple, we were allowed to rest durselves on some stones. They gave us here some prison clothes and food. At night they laid down some mats and a quilt, on either side of a large temple. Mr. Witts and the boy took one side, and after a short prayer to my almighty, heavenly father, I lay down but not to sleep ; the chain round our necks being fastened to the wall. Would that I could describe to you the scene ;—the temple beautifully lighted up with lanterns, our miserable beds and miserable selves, all the dark faces of the frightful looking Chinese (of whom I think there were eight), the smoke from their long pipes ; the din of the gong and other noises which they kept up all night were indeed horrid. Long, very long did this appear. Morning at last dawned, and the keepers brought us a little water to wash with, which was a great comfort ; after which they led us to an open court, to be exposed to the public gaze of numberless spectators to come throughout the day. Here they took our height, the length of our hair, and noted every feature in an exact manner, and then made us write an account of the wreck of the Kite. In the evening I was taken to see the mandarin's wife and daughters, but although my appearance must have been wretched in the extreme, they did not evince the least feeling towards me, but rather treated me as an object of scorn. This I felt the more as I was enabled to make them understand, that I had lost both my dear husband and child in the wreck. We remained here two days and three nights, derided and taunted by all around us. On the morning of Monday the 22st, they took the end of our chains, and bade us follow them. They put our coats and quilts into small cages, just such as we should think a proper place to confine a wild beast in ; mine was scarcely a yard high, a little more than ½ of a yard long, and a little more than half a yard broad. The door opened from the top Into these we were lifted, the chain round our necks being locked to the cover. They put a long piece of bamboo through the middle, a man took either end, and in this manner we were jolted from the city, to suffer insults from the rabble, the cries of whom were awful ; but my God had not forsaken me, and even then, although a widow and in the hands of such bitter enemies, and expecting death at every moment, I could remember with delight, that Christ my Saviour had said—" I am the resurrection and the life, he that believeth on me, though he were dead yet shall he live" ; and through the blessing of the Almighty, I was enabled to sing praises to God aloud. I need not tell you, my dear and much loved friend, how much I thought of my sweet and once happy home, and my dear fatherless child, and how fervently I prayed to that God of mercy and goodness, who had so wonderfully upheld me in all my sufferings, to bless her also. Death was nothing to me : I longed to be with my Saviour to praise him for ever, and to meet again my affectionate husband and sweet child, who were more than life to me. Oh, my dear friend ! how often do my feelings at this and many other times of my suffering shame me, when I feel myself cold in my duty towards my Redeemer. In body I was now very weak, having scarcely eaten any thing since the wreck, but my spirit was strong in the Lord. We again stopped at another city and were taken out of our cages, having heavy irons put on our legs, with a chain half a yard long. Mr. Witts and the boy had also irons on their wrists ; although I saw mine, they did not put them on at that time. The former were carried on board one boat, and I myself put into another, and thus we proceed two days and three nights on a canal, during which time I did not taste any food, as they would not permit me to get out of my little cage on any account. You may judge what my sufferings were. I believe it was Wednesday the 23d, that we arrived at Ningpo. You may imagine my happiness in finding my dear friend, lieut. Douglas, and my delight to hear that he had been treated rather better than myself, and had arrived here a short time before. I also heard with gratitude and joy, that all the Kite's crew had been taken from the wreck by the Chinese and were prisoners in the city. But alas, alas ! with all this good news my worst fears were confirmed, that all I treasured lay buried in the ocean. What can I say,—my dear child could not have lived in an open boat, and suffered as I had done, and my devoted husband, being of a warm and most affectionate temper would not could not have lived to have seen me suffer as I have suffered, and how would it have torn my heart to have seen those, ten thousand times dearer to me than my own life, endure so much ! I humbly pray to be enabled to say, " thy will be done !" God has, I believe in goodness and mercy, taken my treasures, who was able to do for them more than I could even ask or think. And although I am left destitute and alone, and far from home, yet in his mercy he has raised you up, my truly christian friend, with many many others for my comfort on account of which I shall praise the Saviour both in time and eternity ; and want whatever I may, may I ever possess a thankful heart.

At Ningpo I was sorry to find another prisoner, Capt. Anstruther of the Madras artillery, who has since proved to me a most kind and true friend ; there was also the compradore, whom I think you have some knowledge of. My most cruel sufferings were now at an end, and of course I felt more deeply my sad loss ; yet I knew that I still enjoyed many blessings. Captain A's prison was next door to mine, and I had the pleasure of seeing him often. The mandarins gave me some Chinese clothes of the gayest colors ; distressing as it was to my feelings, I was obliged to wear them, and I was put into, what the keeper styled, a clean prison with a woman to attend on me in my captivity. After breakfasting with lieut. Douglas at the mandarin's, I went to my lonely cell,—a small dirty room, two sides of which were grating, in many places daylight appeared through the rafters, and it was scarcely fit to live in, its only furniture being my cage (in which I still slept at night, and into which I was put whenever I went to any of the mandarins ;) a lamp, an old table, and a stool. For the first time after the wreck, I was enabled to undress myself and arrange my hair. I could not but rejoice when a large room was prepared for the three gentlemen to reside together in,—lieut. Douglas having been hitherto obliged to endure all the discomforts of the common prison, —although it deprived me of the company of my friend. Subsequently we met only when we visited and dined at the mandarin's, which we did at first frequently, but after their curiosity was satisfied I seldom saw them. When at their house, they amused themselves by questioning us about h. b. majesty and her government, the number of her navy and army, and the rank and income of the officers. Often I had to repeat my sad tale, particularly on the arrival of other officers ; this I thought a great trial, especially when alone. Their inquiries about our respective families, were most minute ; particularly what relatives we were to queen Victoria, and whether I myself was not her sister, which, notwithstanding what was said to the contrary, was declared to be. But it would be endless to repeat all the foolish questions they asked ; however, they made notes of all our replies. Captain A. was generally employed drawing, and I am sure his great talent as well as the patience he exibited often ensured us kindness. I dwell with gratification on those bright shades of my then dreary life. It was always with deep regret, I saw the arrival of my little cage. I had the pleasure of receiving from the gentlemen's prison a note almost daily. The compradore lived near me, and shewed me many and great acts of kindness.

(*To be continued.*)

The news of yesterday from *Tookkoo* bay is, that the captain of the *Pestonjee Bomanjee* went on shore at *Chusan*, and was immediately surrounded by the Chinese, who knocked out his brains. Those who were with him escaped by flight. The Chinese afterward attempted to take the ship, but were soon dispersed by a few shots from the *Pestonjee Bomanjee*.

There is some doubt as to who was the captain of the *Pestonjee Bomanjee* ; lieut, R. B. Crawford, r. n. was the agent for transports, and a passenger in her.

We have been informed that the *Pestonjee Bomanjee* sailed direct, going to the eastward of all, from England for *Chusan* : this fact appears to prove that there was some foundation for the original of the letter from lords *Meento* and Palmerston to the emperor of China, which we translated and published in the *Register* last autumn. At the time the document was received with some distrust by all ; and at the best it was considered to be an incomplete, incorrect, and garbled copy ; but from the orders for the *Pestonjee Bomanjee* to proceed to *Chusan*, we conclude one of the primary objects of the expedition was to capture that island : and, what is more, that it was the intention of h. m.'s ministers to *retain it until restored by themselves.*

In the present very uncertain state of affairs, we forbear any editorial remarks, beyond repeating our old entertained opinions, on the *Chinese question*, as long ago and often published in the Register. We,—that is the British trade,—may, at this moment, be said to be in a chrysalis state —but we fear it will be again the grub it has ever been, in tead of soaring in the air a purple and golden insect, rejoicing and sparkling in the sun of a steady and all-diffusive commerce.

The mere reports are that the English ships of war have removed below the city of Canton about 1½ mile ; that the British flag was hauled down in Canton on the evening of the 36th inst., the guard removed, and the flag has never since been hoisted. The further demands of the local government now are, that all the English ships of war are to leave the river, the fort and island of north *Wangtung* to be evacuated and surrendered to the Chinese, before any trade, *as usual* can be recommenced.

If these demands are complied with, the next that will be pressed upon h. m.'s plenipotentiary will probably be,—to rebuild the Bogue forts at English cost and on the latest & most improved scientific principles of defence and offence : will not h. e.'s magnanimity grant such reasonable and modest demands ?

More troops are daily arriving in Canton ; but we know nothing of *Yihshan's* movements or intentions, if he is indeed in Canton ; it was rumoured on saturday that he had annulled *Yang's* proclamation for renewing the trade with the English.

About 15 ships are now supposed to be at Whampoa ; the treatment experienced by the English and U, S, vessels, under the renewed *usual* trade, will probably furnish matter for remark next week, or before.

The two officers of the Blenheim, messrs. Bligh and Toole, and Mr. Field, late chief mate of the Snipe, who, when their boat was fouled by some Chinese boats on Thursday last, jumped on board one of the Chinese boats,—are said to have been delivered up to the local authorities.

We are glad to hear of this good news, that these officers are still nourished by vital air ; and our local readers will be glad to hear that Sir Fleming Senhouse, captain of h. m.'s ship Blenheim, has, through the Macao authorities, applied to the local government—being, we believe, ignorant of the reports that they had been delivered up—for the immediate restoration of these officers and subjects of h. b. majesty ; well knowing that the local officers, and they only, can ferret out the boats—whether, fishing, pirate, *or governmental*—which fouled, accidentally or purposely, the small cutter, Lune, in which they were proceeding to join h. m.'s ship Blenheim.

H. M.'s plenipotentiary had offered a reward of $500 for their delivery : the Chinese government offered a reward for the seizure of English officers : may not the natives now dance—dance they do not—but sing, to the tune of

Money in both pockets

with greater glee than they did in the time of the east India co's. charter.

We reserve our remarks on Mrs. Noble's thrilling and interesting narrative until next week when it will be concluded in our papers ; we only now observe that we should not have been the first to publish it in our columns ; for we should have felt great delicacy in interfering with its sale, here and elsewhere ; but as newspapers are circulated farther, & with less expense and greater speed, than any leaves in the shape of a pamphlet, we trust our republication of the narrative will diffuse the story of Mrs. Noble's wrongs and woes wherever the English language is known—or wherever a press is established ; an English tongue is always heard, an English eye is always open *every where* from the rising of the sun until the going down of the same ; and the press is now as ubiquitous and as powerful as man on the earth.

On Saturday evening major general sir Hugh Gough, k, c. b. k. c. h., the commander in chief of h. m.'s military and naval forces in China, arrived in Macao, having come down from the river of Canton in the hon. co.'s steamer, *Madagascar*. The major general and commodore, with staff and suite landed in plain clothes, at, we understand, the particular request of h. m.'s plenipotentiary.

TRANSLATION.

Report from the board of punishments.

On the 10th of the 2nd moon (March 2) the criminal board received the imperial will (as follows.)—

" *Keshen*, the governor general of the two *Kwang* provinces, has trifled with the laws, and brought in the rebellious barbarians : his conduct involving the heavy crimes of deceiving and being a traitor (to his prince and country). When the exterminators—the deputed great ministers,—arrive in Canton, let them immediately seize from him the seals ; and place under control and examination all his family and nearest relations ; let the males be instantly forwarded to the capital for strict trial, and, as they are sentenced, be delivered over to the criminal board for punishment.

Those who have received the wealth and goods of the rebellious barbarians, and secretly transmitted them to their families, let the said fooyuen seal up the goods &c., and send in a report and list.

The deputed great officers must not be guilty of any connivance, in opposition to the laws and ungrateful forgetfulness of my imperial favour. As to the officers who are able to be victorious, they shall be distinguished, All may rely on my imperial intentions, *Respect this.*

BY J. S. ED. C. R.

ROUGH NOTES BY CAPTAIN LEWIS BREWN OF THE 5TH REGIMENT BOMBAY NATIVE INFANTRY, OF A TRIP IN THE MURREE HILLS, AND DETENTION IN KAHUN.

Having been appointed to the command of a detachment about to occupy Kahun a walled town in the Murree hills, I proceeded to Poolajee en route, in company with Lieutenant Clarke, 2d Grenadiers, on the 8th April 1840—On the morning of the 8th I reached that post, and found the following detachment assembled.

300 Bayonets, 5th Regiment under Ensign Taylor
2 12 Pr, Howitzers, Lieutenant D. Erskine.
50 Scinde Irregular Horse, Lieut. Clarke.
50 Patan Horsemen.

With this detachment I was to convoy up 600 camels, being supplies for 4 months' and Lieut. Clarke was to return with the empty camels, with an escort of 80 infantry and 50 horse, and bring up 4 months more I left Sukkur in a great hurry, but on my arrival at Poolajee, was detained in consequence of delays in the commissariat department, until the 2d May. About the 15th April the weather became excessively hot the, therm meter ranging to 112 in my tent, in the middle of the day, the consequence was same sickness in the detachment ; Lieutenant Erskine and Ensign Taylor were both attacked with fever, and one subedar died from a " coup de soleil.

April 20th—At the requisition of the political agent I despatched Lieutenant Clark eand his horsemen in the direction of Shapoor, there to be joined by [illegible] of the Beelooch Levy, under Vardon, and from thence to proceed in the direction of the hills, to surprize a party of Culpore Boogties. Chuppao failed, in consequence of treachery in the guide. The sufferings of the party, from the heat, and want of water, when crossing the desert on their return, were beyond any thing conceivable. The Bell och Levy alone, left 25 men behind 3 of whom died.

27.—Received an express from the brigade major directing me, in consequence of Erskine's sickness, to order the back guns to Lehrie, and proceed with the cavalry and infantry alone to Kahun. Dr. Glasse joined to-day.

29 h.—This morning I received such strong reports of the intention of the Murrees to oppose us at the pass of Nufo sk, and again in the For', that I immediately, on my own responsibility, made a requisition on Lenree. for one gun to be sent back under a native officer. Haring been before over the hills, with the detachment under the late Major Billamore, I knew the almost utter impossibility if opposed, of getting my convoy up safe without artillery.* Erskine having somewhat recovered from the fever, came himself with the gun.

May 2d.—There being some dispute about finding the Patans in provisions on their way up, and not myself thinking they would be much use to me, having been present in November 1839 when they turned their backs on the enemy, without drawing a sword ; I at once ordered them back to their quarters. and the commissariat having reported the 4 months supply being all ready I this morning commenced my march into the hills, leaving behind 1 gun and 50 horse.

Marched 6 miles into the hills direct east ; the last 4 miles very heavy for guns, being nothing, but the bed of a dry river with deep sand and pebbles. Encamped close to a delicious stream of water. Wood and grass in abundance, but the heat between the rocks was excessive. Ensign Taylor became too sick to proceed, and returned to head quarters, leaving only one officer (myself,) in charge of 3 companies.

3rd.—Marched on 8 miles, starting at 2 A. M. and arriving at 7. Road very heavy, encamped in bed of river. Forage abundant. Sulphur rocks close by. This was the hottest day I ever remember to have felt in India : the thermometer rising to 116, with a hot wind like a furnaace blowing.

4th.—Marched on 7 miles, not getting over more than a mile an hour, the road being so heavy. Water nearly the whole way which was most acceptable, as the hot wind continued during the whole of yesterday.

6th.—Marched on 6 miles, the wheels of the gun and waggon becoming rickety from the stony state of the road, lightened them by loading the ammunition boxes on camels A sepoy died here from the effects of the sun —Encamping ground as yesterday.

7th.—Marched on 12 miles. 5 along the bed of the river, then over some table land to a drop leap into the river again down which the gun and carriages were obliged to be lowered by ropes ; strong reports reached us of the enemy getting ready to oppose us, and that they were busy getting in their crops. From this encamping ground there are two roads to Kahun, one round by Deerah, distance 74 miles, and the other a short cut, over the mountains of Surtooff and Nuffoosk, distance only 20 miles, but very difficult for guns. Being left to my own judgment by the brigadier, I decided on the short cut, having been over the same road before, with artillery, trusting to arrive in time to save some of the crops.

8th—Left the bed of the river, over a table land, to the bottom of the Surtooff, distance 6 miles, which tookus 5 hours, there being some very bad nullahs on the road for guns. Encamped at the foot of the hill, where we found a beautiful stream of water, and abundance, of forage. At 4. P. M. we commenced ascending the hill ; the camels going up first ; the distanee is but a mile, but so steep, that the last camel did not reach the top until day light, exactly 12 hours. The labour of getting up the gun and carriaged, was trying and laborious in the extreme ; some parts of the hills were almost perpendicular. and not one inch up would the bullocks pull. Here, while all hands were engaget in this labour the Beloochees began first to show themselves in small bodies, annoying our flanks and rear.

8th.—Encamped on the top of the hill, but in consequence of there being neither water or forage, obliged to send down all the camels to the bottom again, the men going down by divisions.

(*To be Continued.*)

* Note. This was a most fortunate circumstance ; in more instances than one, the gun became of double value, and I obtained not only one of the most pleasant and cheerful companions, during our lonely life in Kahun, but a most staunch and able assistant in my difficulties.

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